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MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN



No. 11

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

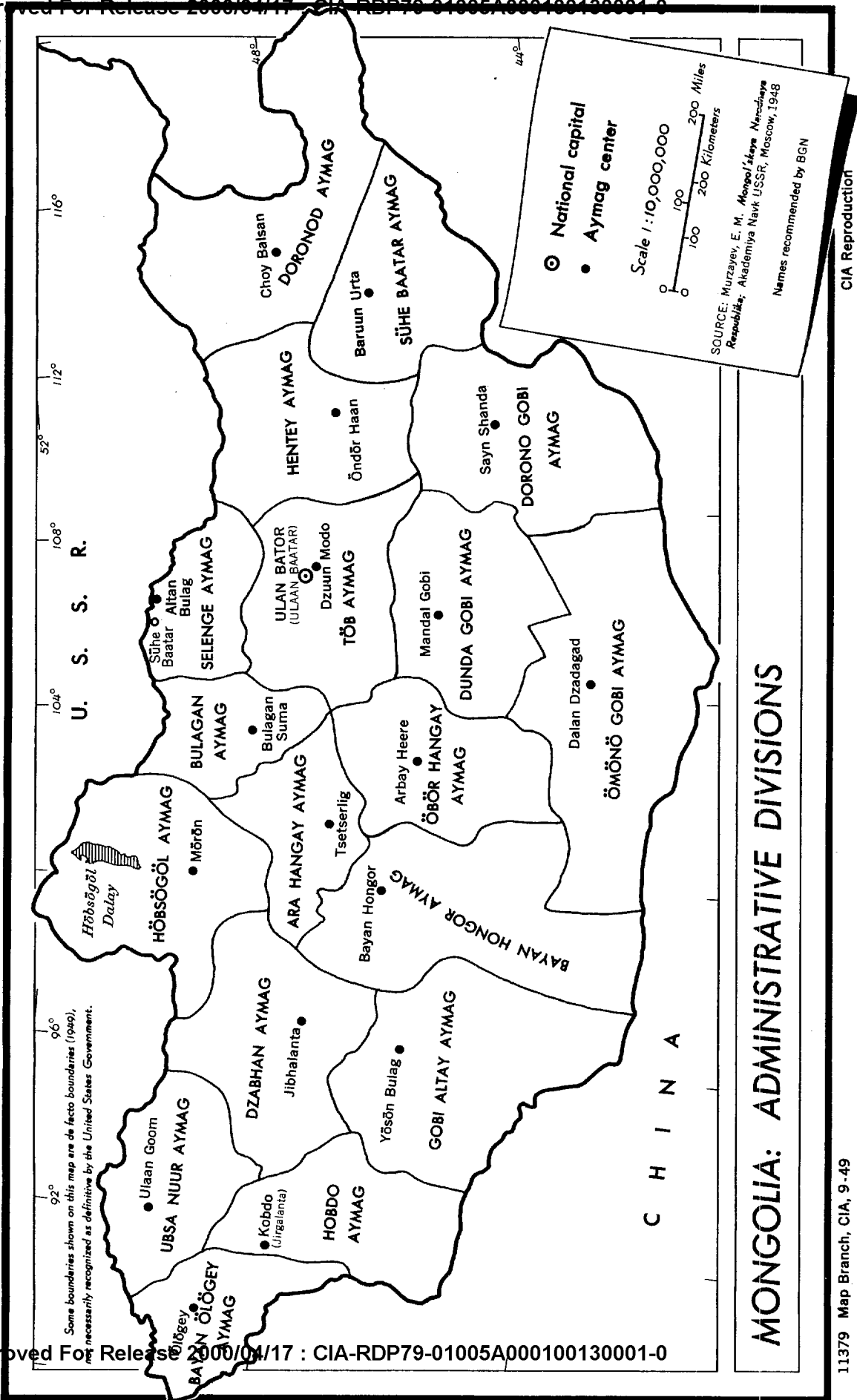
Current Administrative Divisions of Mongolia	1
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Note: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

RESTRICTED

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I. CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF MONGOLIA¹

The administrative divisions of Mongolia reflect the impact of centralized government on a nomadic population, traditionally governed through tribal organization. The primary administrative divisions of Mongolia consist of 18 aymag and one metropolitan district--Ulan Bator (Ulaan Baatar) (see map CIA 11379). Administratively, Ulan Bator is separated from the aymag in which it is located, and is directly subordinate to the national government of Mongolia. Aymag are divided into an average of 18 suma each, and the suma into an average of 8 or 9 bag each. Although the size of a bag is described by various sources as ranging from 20 to 200 households, it apparently averages 50 to 80 households. Administrative centers of all aymag and of a few suma are at fixed locations, but those of most suma and of almost all bag migrate with the nomadic tribes, which constitute the major part of the population of Mongolia. The table² below gives a list of the aymag, their approximate areas, and the number of suma and bag in each.³

1. As used here, Mongolia refers to the political unit also known as "Outer Mongolia," or "Mongolian Peoples Republic."
2. Compiled from material in Sources 11, 14, and 15, listed at end of article. Data as of 1946.
3. The generic terms are often written as aimak, somon, and baag or baga respectively.

<u>Aymag</u> ¹ (listed by approx. location from west to east)	Approx. area (in 1,000 sq. km.)	Number of <u>suma</u>	Number of <u>bag</u>
1. Bayan Ölgöy	47	12	103
2. Hobdo	75	14	131
3. Ubsa Nuur	77	16	152
4. Dzabhan	93	23	216
5. Gobi Altay	128	18	128
6. Bayan Hongor	118	20	156
7. Höbsögöl	106	23	222
8. Ara Hangay	48	23	225
9. Öbör Hangay	70	23	174
10. Ömönö Gobi	157	12	81
11. Dunda Gobi	80	18	124
12. Bulagan	49	17	147
13. Töb	79	23	219
14. Selenge	49	10	67
15. Hentey	90	21	180
16. Dorono	105	17	91
17. Doronod	122	17	164
18. Sühe Baatar	<u>72</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>141</u>
Totals	1,465	322	2,721

The administrative system of Mongolia includes six places in addition to Ulan Bator that have "city rights": Sühe Baatar, Kobdo (Jirgalanta), Jibhalanta, Tsetserlig, Altan Bulag, and Choy Balsan. Only Ulan Bator, however, has an administration that is independent of the aymag in which it is located.

1. The names of aymag, aymag centers, and other towns mentioned in this article and on the accompanying map are those approved by the Board on Geographic Names.

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The present system, which differs radically from the system that prevailed in Mongolia for centuries, was introduced in 1931. Since that date, minor changes have occurred but the same general pattern has been retained. Both systems used the same generic terms--aymag, suma, and bag. In the earlier system, however, the units differed from those of today in size and function, and a division intermediate between the aymag and suma, the hoshuun¹ (banner), was of great importance.

Before 1931 Mongolia was divided into five large aymag, each extending the entire length of the country from north to south. The aymag were tribal in origin and consisted of a group of tribes of common descent. In the 18th century, the Manchus had introduced administrative units known in Chinese as meng (leagues), which were identical in area with the aymag (unlike the situation in Inner Mongolia, where meng were composed of several aymag). Aymag chiefs were, however, subject to control exercised by Manchu officials having jurisdiction over the meng. In addition, during the period of Manchu rule and continuing through the early years of Mongolian autonomy, a large area near Hōhsōgōl Dalay (lake at 51° N, 100° E) was separated from the five aymag and considered the personal domain of the living Buddha, Mongolia's spiritual leader. The four eastern aymag were often spoken of as "Halha," the land inhabited by the Halha Mongols, the dominant ethnic group of Mongolia. The fifth or westernmost aymag (considered at various times in its history as a special district or several districts), was occupied largely by the Western Mongols and Turkic tribes.

Each of the tribes or petty principalities that made up the aymag, together with the more or less specific territory assigned to it, was known as a hoshuun. After the beginning of Manchu rule, migrations of the nomadic tribes were confined within the limits of the hoshuun. Each of these units was ruled by an hereditary

1. Also written hoshun or khoshun.

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tribal prince who held feudal power over the land and people. Aymag heads were elected by the hoshuun princes from amongst their ranks. The hoshuun were divided into suma, which in turn were subdivided into bag. Apparently the bag of today is much the same type of unit that it was throughout the preceding centuries.

The boundaries of the pre-1931 aymag and hoshuun were not exactly defined. Furthermore, hoshuun were often named for their ruling princes, and as the princes changed, so also did the names of the hoshuun. On maps and in lists, however, the number, area, and names of hoshuun differ far more than might be expected on the basis of differences in the dates and authorities of the sources. During the early 1920's there were apparently about 20 hoshuun per aymag, with a total of more than 100. Before the adoption of the new system in 1931, the number of hoshuun had been reduced to about 70, which included some 500 suma. Sources 1-5 and 9 in the list at the end of the article are good examples of sources that differ widely in their presentations of aymag and hoshuun.

The new administrative system, adopted in 1930 and put into effect in 1931, was designed to effect several changes. The old aymag had been difficult to administer because of their large size and the inadequacy of Mongolian transport and communications. The creation of 13 new aymag to replace the old five resulted in smaller units that were less unwieldy to administer. Reportedly, the new aymag were also delineated much more definitely than their predecessors. The new and smaller units were not based primarily on tribal alliances, but on geographic, economic, and sociological unity. Thus, the 1933 edition of Source 3 gives the boundaries of the new aymag, but calls them "economic regions." The new aymag also supplanted the functional division of the country into six trading and eight veterinary districts. Another major change was the abolition of the hoshuun in all aymag except the new Hobdo. This was one of several steps taken by the

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

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government of the "Mongolian Peoples Republic" to reduce the feudal power of the nobility. In Hobdo, the hoshuun were retained in recognition of the strong tribal unity of racial minorities.¹ With the hoshuun abolished, the other aymag were divided directly into suma, and the suma into bag. The number of suma was reduced from approximately 500 to a little over 300. The number of bag apparently remained approximately unchanged.

In 1934, a few other slight changes were made in the administrative system: two of the aymag were combined into one, and the borders of two other aymag were redrawn. Both the 1931 and the 1934 situations are shown on Source 1. An English-language version of the 1931 situation is presented on Source 6, and of the 1934 boundaries on Source 7.

In the 25 years since the establishment of the "Mongolian Peoples Republic" several radical changes have been made in the administrative set-up. The number of aymag has been more than tripled. The number of suma and bag, however, seems to have remained about the same from 1931 to the present. Elected officials, to a large extent have been substituted for feudal rulers. Remnants of tribal affiliations and loyalties still exist at the bag level, where some of the herdsmen have a tendency to elect tribal chieftains to positions of administrative responsibilities.

Although the number of aymag in Mongolia was increased from 5 to 13 in 1931 (reduced to 12 in 1934), some of the aymag were still considered too large for easy administrative control. Consequently the number was increased to 18. In general, Mongolia has followed the policy of reducing the power of nomadic princes. One of the newly created aymag, Bayan Olögey, is nevertheless regarded as a Kazakh national unit. This indicates that Mongolia still continues to recognize ethnic minorities in the western part of the country.

1. It is not known whether the hoshuun were retained in the realignment of aymag that took place after 1940.

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SOURCES

A. Maps

1. Karte Administrativnogo Deleniya Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki do i posle Rayonirovaniya 1930 Goda (Map of Administrative Divisions of the Mongolian Peoples Republic before and after Regionizing of 1930); 1:6,000,000; "Geograficheskoy Atlas Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Ulan Bator, "1934, Map 8; in Russian, CIA Call No. H426.
2. List of hoshuun accompanying Map Showing Location of Mongolian Leagues, Banners, and Aymag; 1:6,250,000; made in Nan-ching by the representatives of Mongolia, printed by the Mongolian Literature Society of Pei-p'ing, 1930; in Chinese and Mongolian, CIA Call No. 48309.
3. Karte Mongolii (Map of Mongolia); 1:1,680,000; Izdana Kommercheskoy Chast'yu i Ekonomicheskim Byuro K.V.Zh.D. (Commerce Section and Economic Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railroad); 1925; in Russian, CIA Call No. 38956; 1933 edition, CIA Call No. 42124.
4. [Map of Peoples Republic of Mongolia]; 1:2,000,000; Wagner and Debes, Leipzig, [192?]; in Mongolian, with English manuscript translation overlay; CIA Call No. 20675.
5. Karte der Weideplatze der Mongolen in Reiche der Chalcha (Map of the Pasturages of Mongolia in the Realm of the Halha); 1:3,360,000; Herman Consten, "Weideplätze der Mongole," Band II, Berlin, 1920, back pocket; in German; photostat in CIA, Call No. 12560. (The hoshuun are not identified as such on this map, but are called pasture areas; however, they are identical to principality hoshuun/boundaries shown on a pre-1918 Russian map, CIA Call No. 42122.)

RESTRICTED

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6. Asia and Europe: 1:4,000,000; [British] Geographical Section General Staff, No. 2957: Sheet 21, Second Edition, 1931; Sheet 22, Third Edition, 1939; reprinted by Army Map Service, No. 1202, 1942.
7. Map of All Mongolia: 1:3,000,000; Herbert Mueller, Peking, 1939; CIA Call No. 60596.

8. Other Sources

9. List of households in V. Karanishcheff, "Mongolia and Western China," La Librairie Francaise, Tientsin, 1925.
10. Krijanovsky, N. W., "New Political Subdivisions of Outer Mongolia," Geographical Review, January 1934.
11. Murzayev, E. M., Mongol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika (Mongolian Peoples Republic), Akademiya Nauk USSR, Moscow, 1948.
12. Blasonovsky, V. A., Fundamental Principles of Mongol Law, Tientsin, 1937.
13. Serebrennikov, I. I., "A Soviet Satellite: Outer Mongolia Today," Foreign Affairs, 1931, pp. 510-515.
14. Tsapkin, N. V., Mongol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika, Moscow 1948.
15. Vargin, N., Mongol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika, Moscow, 1949.

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RECENTLY ACQUIRED MAPS OF FRENCH MOROCCO

A group of seven maps illustrating various phases of the physical and human geography of French Morocco has recently been received by the CIA Map Library. The five maps that show administrative boundaries, tribal limits, economic features, roads and railroads, and geology are official publications. With the exception of the last, all were published in 1948. The geologic map is dated 1936. The group is particularly useful because the maps, being at the same scale, are complementary. The two remaining maps are large-scale city plans of the Rabat-Sale area.

1. Carte Administrative, 1948 (Administrative Map, 1948); 1:1,500,000; Institut Geographique National, Annexe du Maroc; in French; geographic grid in grads based on Paris; CIA Call No. 60451.

On this map administrative boundaries are shown for the protectorate of French Morocco as of August 1948. For administrative purposes, the country is divided between two agencies: (1) the Service du Controle Civil, which administers the areas of relatively large concentration of European population; and (2) the Direction des Affaires Indigenes, which administers the areas in which the tribal unit predominates. On an areal basis, the division of administration between the two agencies is superimposed on the breakdown of the country into administrative units. The administrative units, in descending order, are: region, territoire, cercle, circonscription, annexe, and poste. Within a region administered by one authority, territoires may be administered by either authority. The same is true of the cercles within a territoire; but all subdivisions of a cercle are administered by the same authority as the cercle. Capital cities are shown for each of the administrative divisions. This is the only map of the group that shows a southeastern boundary for French Morocco.

- 8 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

2. Carte des Tribus, 1948 (Map of the Tribes, 1948); 1:1,500,000; Institut Geographique National, Annexe du Maroc; in French; geographic grid in grads based on Paris; CIA Call No. 49949.

Detailed information concerning tribal limits in Morocco has been overprinted on the standard 1:1,500,000 base map of French Morocco. Boundaries of tribal groups or confederations, of whole tribes, and of fractions of tribes are given.

3. Carte Economique 1948 (Economic Map, 1948); 1:1,500,000; Institut Geographique National, Annexe du Maroc; in French; geographic grid in grads based on Paris; CIA Call No. 60456.

Economic features shown in detail on this map of French Morocco are transportation, agriculture and forestry, irrigation, mineral resources, and power.

The transportation features included are air and sea routes, main and secondary roads, tracks, railroads, airfields, and seaplane bases. Agricultural products are shown pictorially, and the presentation is less effective than for any of the other subjects. Among the other agricultural features shown are irrigation canals, irrigated zones, dams, and storage basins, either existing or projected. The extent of forested areas is shown by an all-over pattern, with the name of the dominant tree overprinted on each area. Various types of mineral deposits are located, and the presence of a working mine is noted. Central power stations, both hydraulic and thermal, are located; and their capacities are indicated in thousands of kilowatts. Operating and projected high-tension lines and underwater cables are located.

4. Carte Kilometrique des Routes et Chemins de Fer (Mileage Map of Roads and Railroads); 1:1,500,000; Institut

RESTRICTED

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Geographique National, Annexe du Maroc; 1948; in French; geographic grid in grads based on Paris; CIA Call No. 60454.

Information on transportation is given in much greater detail on this multicolored map than on the preceding map. Among the features shown are standard (4'8-1/2") and narrow-gauge railroads, both constructed and under construction; principal and secondary roads, constructed and under construction; tracks passable for carriages, and tracks either not maintained or seasonal. Accompanying the legend is a table of distances between the principal cities; distances between the less important towns appear on the face of the map.

5. Carte Geologique du Maroc (Geological Map of Morocco); 1:1,500,000; Direction Generale des Travaux Publics; 1936; in French; geographic grid in grads based on Paris; CIA Call No. 60465.

The geology of Morocco is shown on this multicolored map. Sedimentary rock is differentiated into systems; surface deposits, which occur mainly in the coastal lowlands and the region to the southeast of the Atlas ranges, are classified as alluvium, dunes, lake marl, hamada areas, and phosphate beds. In addition, igneous rock is shown according to three categories: (1) ancient eruptive, (2) recent eruptive, and (3) the granites, gabbro, and diorite group. Fault lines are also located.

6. City Plans of Rabat-Sale

A. Plan de Rabat-Sale (Plan of Rabat-Sale): 1:10,000; Imprimerie du Center, Casablanca; 1948; in French; atlas grid; CIA Call No. 49996.

B. Plan de Rabat-Sale (Plan of Rabat-Sale); 1:10,000; Institut Geographique National, Annexe du Maroc; 1946; in French; geographic grid in grads based on Paris; CIA Call No. 60462.

RESTRICTED

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Both city plans have features that recommend them. Item B is an earlier map than Item A, but is much more detailed. In addition, Item B is an official map, whereas Item A is a commercial publication. Item A has been included primarily because it is accompanied by a supplemental guidebook that would be of value in a study of the Rabat-Sale region.

Built-up areas are shown on both maps, but Item B shows the general outlines of the buildings and indicates whether they are of wood or stone. On both maps the more important buildings are keyed to a marginal index that identifies each by type, as church, educational institution, mosque, hospital, or government building.

Roads and streets are also located on both plans, and the more important are named. On Item B railroads are shown in greater detail than on Item A, and shop facilities and railroad tunnels are located. Both civil and military airports, as well as other military installations, are shown on both maps, though in greater detail on Item B.

Parks are shown in detail on both maps; swamp areas, fills, gardens, hedgerows, vineyards and contour lines at 5-meter intervals are given on Item B.

The guidebook that accompanies Item A gives the names of streets, bridges, banks, hotels, restaurants, churches, and other places that would be of interest to either a new resident of Rabat-Sale or a tourist. The guidebook is filed in the CIA Map Library under the map call number.

RESTRICTED

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III. MAPS OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Two maps illustrating the postwar development of mineral resources in Czechoslovakia are included in a booklet recently received in the United States--"Czechoslovak Mines," Czechoslovak Mines, National Corporation at Prague, June 1948 (Available at Army ID Library).

The first map, Organization of the Czechoslovak Mining Industry, 1:4,160,000, accompanies an article of the same title. The map shows mining areas for 13 different minerals and names more than fifty mining locations. Bituminous coal, brown coal, and lignite deposits are outlined and oil fields are located by symbol. The administrative system of the nationalized mining industry is shown.

In spite of its small scale and the large amount of material presented, the map is legible. The small black and white symbols on the map, however, do not stand out clearly and considerable effort is required to sort out and select information for a specific use. No production statistics are given. Nevertheless, a comparison of the map with prewar studies reveals several postwar mining trends--notably, the development of hitherto unreported or unimportant antimony deposits and an increase in the exploitation of the Slovakian iron ores. This information appears to be reliable.

Oil-bearing Areas in Czechoslovakia, 1:2,780,000, illustrates an article entitled "Czechoslovak Petroleum and Its Future." The map does not include Bohemia, which has no oil-bearing areas. Producing oil and gas fields are located by symbol. The results of about 1,000 exploratory drillings are reported by seven types of symbols. All active fields located are named.

The map has been so carefully drawn that, despite the small scale, it is easy to read. Data are not readily available to assess the value of the material presented.

- 12 -

RESTRICTED

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